FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GALTIERI SPEAKS IN LA PAMPA ON GOVERNMENT GOALS

PY171530 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 12

[By a special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Victorica, La Pampa Province -- Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri asserted during the main ceremony celebrating the 100th anniversary of this city in La Pampa Province: "I have assumed the presidency in order to seek from this post a definite and stable solution to the country's political future, but I will not negotiate it in the darkness."

The president is convinced that "we Argentines wish to live in freedom" and he believes that "we must make an effective advance toward the implementation of a democracy, with good faith and in plain daylight, with honesty, taking into account that the precarious alternating between military regimes and civilian governments is not to anyone's liking, nor will it ever be so."

Galtieri also asked for "loyalty and respect when my acts and the government's actions are judged, because up to the present time no one has heard an uncalled-for criticism or accusation against men, parties or sectors from the president," he stressed.

He then said: "I am a militaryman.

"I like simple words and clear concepts.

"I have assumed the presidency in order to seek from this post a definite and stable solution to the country's political future. And I have not done so in order to negotiate it in the darkness.

"I am convinced that we Argentines wish to live in freedom, in total freedom, and not just freedom for isolated sectors.

"It is my belief that we must make an effective advance toward the implementation of a democracy, with good faith and in plain daylight, with honesty, taking into account that the precarious alternating between military regimes and civilian governments is not to anyone's liking, nor will it ever be so.

"Those who have an open mind, who are calm and who have an imagination that is disposed toward seeking paths that will contribute to overcome such a situation are and will be our friends.

"Those who prefer to seek our failure can do so. The nation, which has been losing faith and vigor due to a constant return to that vicious circle, will not, in my opinion, take long in asking them to account for themselves.

"I repeat: I ask you for loyalty and respect when my acts and the government's actions are judged, because up to the present time no one has heard an uncalled-for criticism or accusation against men, parties or sectors from the president.

"I also energetically assert that I will manage the reorganization of our socio-economic format with the same clear guidelines.

"I profoundly believe in the importance of the state. A state that should not carry out what must and can be done by the private sector. [paragraph continues]

The latter in turn, as I said on 23 December, should not resort to the former when seeking solutions that it must find by itself.

"It is not a question of reducing the state to a minimum, but of giving it the necessary strength to carry out the great tasks that our republican organization has given it.

"Give it an authentic capability so that it can look after the educational and health sectors, the security of our people and the defense of our territory.

"So that it can expand and improve justice.

"So that it can efficiently support the birth of new Argentine communities in those places that are still waiting, as Victorica did 100 years ago, for the arrival of women and men who have the spirit to forge ahead and who have a vocation for work and sacrifice.

"I will be hard, even miserly, in all management of public finances that are not channeled toward the high priorities that I have just mentioned.

"Taxes will return to those who paid them, without discounts or detours.

"And the most important of these taxes, inflation, which has debased our currency and has therefore modified our conduct, will be fought without rest.

"Pampans: Thank you very much for the attention with which you have listened to these words.

"I leave here comforted by the spirit and happiness of a bright and enthusiastic day.

"May God, our Lord, let the spirit of origin, the spirit of foundation, from which Argentina was born, be preserved here in this Province of La Pampa."

Holds Press Conference

PY171900 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Feb 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Santa Rosa, La Pampa, (NA) -- Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri has asserted that once the political parties statute is approved there will be a gradual return to democracy.

He reasserted that the establishment of an official political party is not being encouraged, but he said: "I am going to establish the rules of play based on the political parties statute." Moreover, he noted that "the government is going to help establish new opinion trends."

Galtieri made this statement during a brief press conference held shortly before ending his 2-day official visit to La Pampa.

General Galtieri abruptly ended the press conference -- the first one he has held since he assumed the presidency in December -- after answering a question on the possible sending of troops to Central America.

During the first part of the 15-minute press conference the president discussed the political situation. He noted that "once political parties are reorganized, the different stages that will lead to a gradual return to democracy will be established." He added, moreover, that this process must lead to a "genuine democracy."

Asked whether the government is encouraging the creation of an official government party, Galtieri asked the journalist: Have you heard the president saying this? He added: "The political parties statute will enable the democratic reorganization of already existing political parties and the establishment of opinion trends which in turn will lead to the creation of new political parties."

About possible new political parties, Galtieri noted: "This is an issue that must be solved by the Argentine people and not by their president." However, he added: "I am going to establish the rules of play based on the political statute law."

Galtieri said that "in keeping with the political parties statute law, the government will control the reorganization of existing political parties and will help to establish those opinion trends that may arise."

Answering a question, Galtieri called "for the respectful coexistence of all Argentines, since only by putting aside insulting attitudes and by exchanging our points of view will we achieve those contacts that will enable us to establish a democracy."

Regarding the successive Argentine military and civilian governments, he called upon Argentines "to drop fanatical attitudes, to overcome the vicious circle that Argentina has been experiencing over the past 50 years."

Regarding politics, he said that there will be "complete" political activity after the political parties statute is approved.

He noted that "once it is approved there will be a gradual democratization process. First there will be elections at the lower party levels and then for municipal, provincial and national leaders."

Asked what the time lag will be between the approval of the political statute and elections, he said that "the reorganization of political parties will take several months."

He noted: "Once political party leaderships are renewed, in compliance with the law and in keeping with the situation the country is experiencing, there will be negotiations between party leaders that will lead to the establishment of those stages that will enable us to restore a strong and stable democracy."

Galtieri reasserted that the political parties statute will be approved by midyear, and that after this "the Argentine people will be able to exchange points of view on the kind of country they want in democracy and freedom."

SAINT JEAN ON DISAPPEARANCES, POLITICAL PARTIES

PY171748 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 17 Feb 82 p 9

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] Rio Cuarto (NA) -- "There are persons who have neither relatives nor friends to ask for their whereabouts. They have disappeared and nobody knows where they are," Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean said yesterday in Cordoba.

The minister explained in yesterday's issue of the local daily PUNTAL that the impossibility of adding the names of these persons to any list of missing people presented an obstacle to the government in its desire to do everything "within the bounds of possibility" to clear up the issue of the alleged "disappearances" of people in this country during the years since the mid-seventies.

Saint Jean also spoke on the proposed political parties statute.

Reaffirming the government's intention to make it public before June 30 this year, and mentioning that he looked favourably on the idea of government intervention in the political parties; he said that the creation of a new "independent political force" was not the government's overriding ambition; that his ministry prefers to maintain a "dialogue" with the established political parties individually, and not corporately under the banner of the recently assembled "multiparty grouping"; and the minister finally expressed his satisfaction with the progress being made in the country's economy.

Expressing the present government's earnest wish to resolve the problem of the "disappeared," Saint Jean reflected that after every war there are missing people and that, having lived through a war, "the Argentine people understand that there are cases which shall never come to light."

He did say, however, that he agreed with a recent statement made by Archbishop Vicente Zazpe in which he said that "the truth will make us free" and stated his conviction that the present government "would never deceive the Argentine people" on this point.

The minister then offered the regrets of the government that a list of missing people cannot be put together owing to the non-existence of such a list.

Commenting on declarations by President Leopoldo Galtieri at a recent meeting of provincial governors concerning the creation of a new political force in the country, Saint Jean said that the government wished above all "to encourage all Argentines to take part genuinely and intensely in political activity," and added, "If as a result an independent movement is generated, so much the better, and more so if it is born with strength, with authenticity and with clear objectives."

Saint Jean defended the idea of appointing government trustees to intervene with a free hand in the activities of the political parties and denied that this was simply a ruse on the part of the government to delay the time when political activity in this country will be free again.

He added that the political parties statute had not been put together yet and that before doing so the government wished to consult those who would be affected "to win a certain amount of approval from those who will be consulted on it before it is made public."

Underlining that the government preferred to hold separate "dialogues" with the political parties and not with the multiparty grouping, Saint Jean explained, "these accords made among the parties are often not sufficiently solid... and I think it is evident that the parties which make up the grouping have differences on certain points which are bound to clash."

Saint Jean displayed optimism on the future of the Argentine economy yesterday.

"I am absolutely convinced," he said, that in the short term we will begin to follow a more favourable economic path, and on the basis of that, the political situation... will allow us to return to our barracks very satisfied, very happy, and convinced that we have left the country on the road we had intended when we initiated this process."

DAILY SCORES VISIT OF IRANIAN DELEGATION

PY181755 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Feb 82 p 1 Section 2

[Editorial: "Unpleasant Visit"]

[Excerpts] It has become knowledge that an official delegation of five representatives of Ayatollah Khomeyni's Islamic revolution in Iran has paid a visit to our country.

These Iranian envoys came to Argentina reportedly to hold talks with high-ranking Argentine Government officials as well as with political and union leaders. According to the Iranian Embassy in Argentina the list of political and union leaders to be contacted included those of the political group self-styled "Multiparty." These were followed by the leaders of the General Labor Confederation [CGT]. It also seems that a meeting with the special science and technology committee of the University of Buenos Aires, a reception for journalists and visits to various public offices of the capital and neighboring districts were scheduled as well.

Upon its arrival in Argentina a spokesman of the delegation said that the main goal of the trip is explain the meaning of Iran's Islamic revolution which, he said, "is distorted by international news agencies."

This visit can hardly be pleasant for the healthy people of the country. Perhaps this is the reason why the Argentine side has kept it secret in the hope that it would remain unnoticed. However, this official visit to our country must have received the consent of the Argentine Government. Had this happened, it deserves no approval. Despite the fact that diplomatic relations with the Iranian Government have been maintained, the circumstances surrounding the case would have provided enough justification for a less formal attitude of our government toward the representatives of the Islamic caudillo Ruhollah Khomeyni. The latter and his myrmidons have not only committed the most serious crimes against international law -- one of which is certainly the holding of members of a foreign diplomatic mission as hostages -- but have also plunged their own country into a bloodbath prompted by hate, suspicion and the most trivial motives.

Our Foreign Ministry must report on the background of this visit paid by Khomeyni's delegation; on the treatment it has been given; on the government officials which it has met with and on the objectives and results of these talks. The cloak of silence cast over the matter we just discussed must be entirely lifted.

The remarks made by the Muslim delegation lead us to believe that their contacts with politicians and CGT leaders have taken place. Should this be true these organizations must also report on the meetings. Undoubtedly a fascist delegation would have been strongly rejected by politicians and CGT leaders. The Muslim visitors who are representing crime, bribery, and mockery of the most essential principles of human and international law deserve equal treatment. The truth is that within the "Third World" Khomeyni stands for just one more type of penetration by the Marxist left.

The Argentine people call for and await the explanation of this strange and secret visit which has given rise to yet another mistake in the handling of our foreign policy.

FORMER PRESIDENT ONGANIA'S HOUSE ATTACKED

PY191059 Paris AFP in Spanish 0402 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Feb (AFP) -- An attack which caused no casualties was perpetrated tonight on the private residence of former Argentine President Gen Juan Carlos Ongania, reliable sources have reported. Several rifleshots fired from a passing car damaged the front part of the residence, which is located in the Norte District of greater Buenos Aires. The house is currently vacant. The police have not yet reported on the attack.

PAPER SCORES IRANIAN IMAGE-BUILDING ATTEMPT

PY182100 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Feb 82 p 10

[Commentary: "Mission Impossible"]

[Text] On the occasion of the third anniversary of one of the bloodiest and cruelest reigns of terror in modern history, an Iranian delegation visited Brasilia with the purpose of "modifying the image of the Islamic revolution," which they believe is being distorted by Western international news agencies.

It would not only be naive to try to change the image of a regime by holding a collective interview and by meeting third-level ministry officials, but also an insult to the intelligence and the sensitivity of all those who like us are still unable to erase from their memory the images -- which were unfortunately real -- of the summary executions promoted by Khomeyni and his fanatics and of the suffering that the U.S. hostages experienced for more than 1 year, openly violating the most basic norms of human compassion and international rights. Khomeyni's envoys said that "the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has a stable government and is operating normally at all levels, has turned its eyes on Third World countries to strengthen ties with those countries that are at the same developmental level as Iran."

Although according to the socioeconomic classification it is a Third World country, Khomeyni's Iran holds in the community of nations the same place that a vicious criminal would hold in society. Since, in the context of international law, even the elementary security measures found in the penal code of any civilized nation cannot be applied to Iran, to stay in power Khomeyni's dictatorship is able to stir up the personality cult and the religious fanaticism of the Iranian people until his dictatorship will finally be destroyed by the prevailing violent atmosphere, the increasingly deterioring economic crisis and the 17-month old war with Iraq.

As for the hope of "strengthening ties with countries at the same developmental level as Iran," that Khomeyni's envoys expressed, this mission is completely aimless since there is no country, at least in this part of the world, that has plunged itself into a backward process similar to those of the barbarians that harassed the Roman Empire, as Iran has.

UN ACTION ON SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE CHARGES URGED

PY182129 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 18 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Chemical Warfare"]

[Text] If the United Nations is to be considered useful for anything, it must launch a full investigation into the charge, leveled by the United States this week in Madrid, that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Indochina. There has been rising evidence that this is the case. If so, the crime is monstrous. The UN is the proper international organization to attempt to verify the truth of the charges.

Basically, the U.S. says the Russians have defied the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1972 Biological Warfare Convention in using "chemical terror" in Afghanistan and Cambodia against civilian and military groups who are defying the Soviets (in Afghanistan) and the Soviet-backed Vietnamese (in Cambodia). U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in retaliation, has ordered the remanufacture of chemical weapons as a "deterrent." We cannot agree with the U.S. President's attitude of building a chemical arsenal, because the United States has plenty of conventional means to fight with -- not to mention nuclear. But the fact that the United States has taken the drastic step indicates that there is a lot of evidence that the Russian-supplied poisons are being used.

This behavior, if proven by a UN commission which is permitted to conduct a thorough investigation, would be extremely damning. If as the Soviets say, the U.S. charge is "all lies," then the USSR should support the formation of such a commission and give it the fullest cooperation. If the Russians are engaging in chemical warfare, obviously they will do everything possible to prevent its formation, which is exactly what they have been doing.

We believe the United States should push to get the UN moving on this investigation rather than rush to produce its own chemical arms. There was a UN panel formed in November to investigate the Indochina reports but this investigation was hasty and undermanned. Over Soviet bloc objections, the UN General Assembly voted on 9 December 1981 (86 to 20 with 30 abstentions) to extend the investigations for another year. But the panel so far has accomplished little. Proper financing and support must be provided. The credibility of the UN is at stake here, not to mention the lives of thousands of innocent people who are the victims of this cynical breach of international law.

Nothing would be more pleasing than to find out that the charges of the use of chemical warfare by the Soviets are unfounded. Unfortunately, at the moment all independent evidence hints strongly that the charges are true, well founded. The United Nations, this year, must get to the truth of this issue.

COMMENTATOR SEES STRONGER PMDB WITH CONSOLIDATION

PY171455 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Feb 82 p 2

[From Castello's column: "The Death of a Strategy"]

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- It hardly matters that the joint convention of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and the PP [Popular Party] was implemented by extreme leftist groups. Truly, the great majority of the politicians of the two parties decided to run the risk of challenging the system and become strengthened as a united force ready for November's elections. The problems regarding the consolidation are numerous, both in form and substance, in each municipality and each state where trends are diversifying through the taking up of role that derive from political actions. The parties are ready to overcome them and, if no obstacles are created by actions from high up, they will be able to impose a solution for unity, although there will be a displacement of human resources in several areas.

The government therefore continues with the expectation that the consolidation is not viable due to its complexity. The government has also lodged its objection before the Superior Electoral Court [TSE], through the attorney general, regarding an event that harms the objectives that were outlined with the extinction of the two old parties [Brazilian Democratic Movement and the National Renewal Alliance] and in the November package. The TSE will opportunely hand down its decision, but the government must already be thinking up emergency measures that will look after its interests in case the attorney general's petition is turned down.

The opposition's act of courage, which implies that it is disposed to fight, will influence the progress of a strategy that could damage the system's electoral situation instead of helping it. The PP dissolved itself spontaneously and handed the command baton of the opposition to the PMDB, whose board of directors has the responsibility for the strategy of a struggle which frankly appears to favor it. The PMDB has awakened the enthusiasm of the left and it includes liberals and conservatives in a much more extensive front than that envisaged by Governor Carlos Lacerda. The government's position does not seem to be a firm one, the PMDB has become a force that cannot now be overlooked when the government outlines its policies.

POPE'S PROPOSAL CONSIDERED UNALTERABLE

PY142330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 12 Feb (AFP) -- The Vatican has reaffirmed that the proposal that Pope John Paul II made 14 months ago in order to resolve the conflict between Chile and Argentina over the Beagle Channel region is indivisable and unmodifiable, it was reported here today. The papal formula is a complete whole; Cardinal Antonio Samore told this to the chief of the Chilean mission to the mediation, Enrique Bernstein, during a meeting in Rome on Friday, the Santiago Foreign Ministry said. According to spokesman Patricio Pozo, Cardinal Samore informed Bernstein that journalistic stories originating in Buenos Aires on supposed changes in the papal proposal were erroneous interpretations of what he had said in a recent press conference.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER CARRASCO INSTALLED

PY131420 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The new defense minister, Gen Washington Carrasco who is replacing Gen Carlos Forestier, has been installed. The ceremony was held in the meeting room of the National Superior Defense Council and was headed by Vice Adm Ronald McIntire, national defense chief of staff. General Carrasco labeled his designation as a new stage in his career. he explained that the national defense contains high-ranking officers who must be renewed as the years go by. Regarding national security, he said that this involves team work and that security measures cannot be change overnight. He also said that the national security plans are very serious long-range plans prepared by the staffs, therefore he said: I am not in a position to say that everything is going to change.

The new national defense minister indicated that his task will consist in another phase for the continuing benefit of national security. He said he is sure that he is going to have the cooperation of the various organizations involved in national security.

DECISION ORDERING RELEASE OF LEFTISTS REVOKED

PY130128 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2341 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Court of Appeals today revoked a decision passed last week by a lower court judge ordering the release of five persons under arrest on charges of being members of the outlaw Christian Left Party [IC]. German Molina and Pablo Fuenzalida, member of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, are among those arrested and charged by the Interior Ministry with breaking the national security law. Judicial sources reported that the second court of appeals revoked Judge Jose Casaovas' decision which had been appealed by the Interior Ministry. The proceedings will continue until a final decision is made. The Court of Appeals' decision may also be appealed by the defendants. Three other persons are being tried by the government on charges of being members of the IC, among whom are Jorge Osorio and Domingo Manancura, members of the Justice and Peace Service (SERPAJ), an international organization chaired by the Argentine 1980 Peace Nobel Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

ARIAS STELLA, LEMOS SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PA181652 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0115 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 17 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The foreign affairs ministers of Peru and Colombia Javier Arias Stella and Carlos Lemos Simmonds, today said that El Salvador must restore democracy without direct or indirect foreign interference in accordance with the international principle of self-determination of peoples. This is stated in a joint declaration signed by the foreign affairs ministers today, at the end of an official visit to Bogota by the Peruvian minister.

The declaration was signed at the end of Minister Arias Stella's activities here which included a meeting with Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

"Regarding El Salvador, the Salvadoran people have the right to restore the democratic process without direct or indirect foreign interferences; to solve their political and economic problems and create a stable situation with peace and social justice," the declaration states. El Salvador is undergoing a civil war that has left 30,000 dead in the past 2 years. There are plans to hold elections for a constituent assembly on 28 March. Salvadoran leftist guerrillas aiming to overthrow the military-civilian junta are boycotting the elections.

The joint declaration also declares lamentable "the passing of unilateral laws and the signing of agreements among some developed states for international exploitation of seabeds, which are deliberately adverse to the principle of the common patrimony of humanity regulating the exploitation of such areas."

The foreign affairs ministers gave their support to all plans aimed at strengthening the Amazon basin and created technical mechanisms, at the level of their ministries, for drafting a bilateral development project for the area.

Arias Stella and Lemos Simmonds exchange the instruments of ratifications of a protocol modifying the 1938 Customs Cooperation Agreement, which will go into force immediately and will allow for easier bilateral trade.

In a press conference held after signing the joint declaration, Minister Arias Stella strongly condemned any arms buildup in Latin America.

The minister stated that a country cannot be helped by sending it arms, but rather by providing credits for development and the means for improving the education of its people.

Arias Stella also made official a proposal for Colombia to undertake joint action with Peru, through international financing, to build 250 km of the so-called jungle border road, in the Amazon region of both countries.

Arias Stella explained that the stretch of road to be built lies between Tres Esquinas (Colombia) and Pantoja (Peru) and that its construction would reduce by 700 km the distance between Bogota and Amazon port of Leticia, located in the borded area with Peru and close to the borderline with Brazil.

Colombian Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds upheld the Peruvian Government's attitude of respect for the self-determination of peoples. "All nations have the right to engage in a concrete and permanent struggle to defend the price of their raw materials in the international market" he added.

The Colombian minister also said that this is a task vital to our peoples' economy: "We must defend the price of our coffee, cotton, marine resources, sugar, silver, coal and all products of the sovereign heritage of our peoples."

Arias Stella was decorated tonight with the Order of Boyaca by his Colombian counterpart. He will return to Lima early tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON DPRK PLANE'S STOPOVER

PA181555 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Foreign Ministry Communique; no date given]

[Text] The Colombian Foreign Ministry has said that last Sunday, Kim Hyong-u, vice foreign minister of the DPRK, arrived at Bogota's El Dorado International Airport, accompanied by a group of North Korean diplomats.

Kim told the local airport authorities that an emergency had forced his plane to land in Bogota, where it was established that he did not have a visa to enter Colombia. In view of this, the Foreign Ministry agreed, first, to grant Kim and his entourage a 24-hour transit visa. When Kim subsequently requested a 24-hour visa extension, the Foreign Ministry agreed to grant the Koreans a 72-hour extension.

Kim and his entourage left Colombia on Tuesday, 16 February, at 1800 and headed for Caracas.

The Foreign Ministry wishes to state that despite the irregular circumstances of Kim's presence in Colombia, he was not expelled.

BATTALION TO TRAVEL TO SINAI IN MARCH

PA181954 Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 16 Feb (AFP) -- It was reported in Bogota today that the Colombian battalion that will form part of the Sinai Multinational Force in charge of guaranteeing peace in the Middle East will travel to that part of the world in March.

The Colombian battalion, similar to others which participated in the Korean War and in the provisional force in the Suez Canal, is made up of 500 men commanded by Lt Col Bernardo Ramirez Lozano.

Defense Ministry spokesmen today reported that the Colombian battalion will help control the areas that Israel will move out of in the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula.

The Colombian battalion will be sent to the Middle East in two groups. The first group will travel in the first half of March and the second before the end of the month.

Lt Col Ramirez Lozano is already in the Sinai making lodging arrangements and establishing with the representatives of the United Nations, Egypt and Israel the areas that the Colombian battalion will have under its control.

Colombia, along with the United States and the Fiji Islands, will be the countries which will make the largest contribution of troops to the multinational force that will operate under the general command of a high-ranking Norwegian officer. The other countries which have agreed to be members of the force are Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, France, Italy, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

TERRORISTS BOMB HONDURAN CONSULATE IN BUCARAMANGA

PA182323 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia -- The Honduran Consulate in Bucaramanga was machinegunned and bombed at midnight by a terrorist command. The consul, his wife and two other people who were inside the building were not injured. The attackers used at least 100 submachinegun rounds and a high-powered bomb in their spectacular operation, which practically destroyed the front part of the consulate building and the consul's private car. Dr (Rafael Moreno Penaranda), a native of Santander, is the honorary Honduran consul in Bucaramanga. (Moreno Penaranda) is a former secretary of the departmental government and a former congressman of the Alvarist faction of conservatism.

The building that was attacked is located in the exclusive (Sotomayor) neighborhood in the eastern part of the capital. The military and police authorities launched an intense search for the attackers, but no clues have been obtained so far. Military sources believe that the group responsible for this attack is the same group that attacked San Jose church on Sunday and took the priest's place on the pulpit to shout slogans urging the parishioners to rebel.

[Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish on 18 February 1982 at 1730 GMT reports that a National Liberation Army (ELN) member called the station to claim credit for the attack on the Honduran Consulate. The station reported that he claimed that "this was the ELN's way of rejecting the support that the United States is currently offering to several Latin American countries, especially to those where public order problems are more serious."]

BORDER INCIDENT WITH VENEZUELA REPORTED

PA190404 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 0251 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 18 Feb (Latin-Reuter) -- Civilian authorities in Cucuta reported today that four Colombian workers are missing after an alleged armed attack by the Venezuelan national guard against inhabitants of the township of Puerto Santander. The township is in Colombia on the border between the two countries, stated Cesar Roca, government secretary of Cucuta, a city 750 km northeast of Bogota.

The official claimed to have reliable information on the incident, noting that four workers had been reported missing and their whereabouts were not known. Border incidents last year resulted in the deployment of Colombian and Venezuelan Government officials to the border region.

The Foreign Ministry in Bogota had not issued a report tonight on the alleged incident.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON GALTIERI-ALVAREZ MEETING

PY122118 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2201 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Montevideo, 9 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes today stated that there is no possibility whatsoever of Uruguay interfering in Central American affairs, and pointed out that only subjects of a bilateral interest had been discussed at the summit meeting between the Uruguayan and Argentine presidents. Minister Valdes said at a press conference that economic and trade subjects had been discussed at the meeting between Presidents Leopoldo Galtieri from Argentina and Gregorio Alvarez from Uruguay.

Asked whether the situation in Central America and military issues had been discussed at the meeting, he replied: No, not at all, These subjects were not discussed. It would not have been appropriate to do so. He stated that there is no possibility of Uruguay interfering in Central American affairs and that press rumors on an alleged Uruguayan participation in the region are totally unfounded.

OFFICIAL TO PARTICIPATE IN 'SOUTH-SOUTH SUMMIT'

PY171815 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] During an exclusive interview with EL ESPECTADOR before leaving for India this afternoon, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Filiberto Ginzo Gil stated that Uruguay's participation in the South-South summit to be held in New Delhi proves the country's international standing. The head of the Uruguayan delegation also pointed out that the South-South dialogue does not at all mean disregarding the North-South dialogue; it represents a new alternative. Uruguay has been invited to attend these meetings through a personal invitation made by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to President Alvarez.

MINISTER SEES NO MILITARY INTEREST IN PARTY

PY181725 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Feb (TELAM) -- Regarding the possible creation of a third party having a civilian-military leaning, Uruguayan Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad has stated that the armed forces have no political interests or aspirations. He noted that the political dialogue has never been interrupted and that the doors of the Interior Ministry are always open for well-intentioned persons.

Trinidad said that the present mobilization of political parties to nominate candidates for the 1984 national elections is completely normal. Tomorrow at 0900 (1200 GMT) Trinidad will attend a special session of the legislative commission studying the political parties statute which will rule the political destiny of the country.

It was learned that the legislative commission last night held a secret meeting to discuss the clause concerning the constitutional amendment included in the bill drafted by the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO) and political party representatives.

Moreover, COMASPA will hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss the registration of 18-year olds. All 18-year olds must register in voting lists but this process is going slowly.

Former Foreign and Interior Minister Alejandro Rovira has said that the political parties' statute is not only a necessary but an important national decision. He added that some restrictive clauses of the statute may be charged with being unconstitutional.

PANAMA'S ILLUECA ENDS 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

PA181645 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2241 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 17 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca exhorted the Latin American countries to start joint action to negotiate more just economic relations in the developing world. "In such conditions our countries will be prepared to overcome the problems dividing us and to progress toward the objectives that unite us and our common interests," he said. Illueca, who today completed a 3-day official visit to Venezuela, last night spoke at the Latin American Economic System (SELA) headquarters, where he met with its permanent secretary, Carlos Alzamora. The Panamanian foreign minister and Alzamora analyzed the economic relations between Latin America and the United States in the light of the results obtained from the foreign ministers' meeting held in Panama last November. At that meeting, before the foreign ministers conference of the Organization of American States (OAS) in St Lucia, the foreign ministers of the hemisphere decided to adopt a common position in their economic negotiations before the United States.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ON EL SALVADOR, NICARAGUA

PA121800 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 11 Feb (AFP) -- After commenting on the differences between France and Venezuela regarding El Salvador, Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French Ministry of External Relations, said in Caracas today that the desire of both countries is that each nation freely and independently define its form of democracy. Gutmann, who arrived in Caracas last night, talked with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano for 1/2 hour and held another meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar. Gutmann told the press that the common goal of France and Venezuela is democracy, "even though our evaluations of the existing situations may not always coincide." Gutmann also emphasized that it is completely normal for two governments to not uphold identical criteria.

The differences between France and Venezuela regarding El Salvador arose in the wake of the French-Venezuelan [as received] communique recognizing the insurgents of that country as political force. This was immediately reproved by the Social Christian Government in Caracas, which supports the Salvadoran civilian-military junta presided over by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte. Venezuela later heeded a statement condemning the communique that was backed by nine Latin American countries, among them Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia.

Gutmann, whose visit was described as "important" by spokesmen of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, said today: "I have come with my government's hope for a deep exchange of views. I am pleased to see that the Venezuelans share the same concern." Touching on the topic of the Salvadoran elections in March, Gutmann again mentioned the French-Venezuelan differences, insisting that "the analysis is not the same," but then adding in a soothing tone: "But I don't think any government claims to have the truth in its hands."

Meanwhile, referring to Nicaragua, he said that France and Venezuela desire -- although perhaps through different means -- to do everything possible for the Sandinist government to continue to be pluralist and to achieve the establishment of true and lasting democracy in Nicaragua. However, the secretary general of the French Ministry of External Relations did not consider it advisable to evaluate the points of agreement between his country and Venezuela regarding Central America and the Caribbean. He maintained that in every political situation, falling into manichaeanism should be avoided. "One cannot weigh points of agreement or disagreement," he remarked. French and Venezuelan working committees held a meeting that was described by government spokesmen here as "political" in which they discussed a variety of issues regarding Central America and the Caribbean. Gutmann, who has already visited Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica and Colombia, will leave 12 February for Brazil, the last stop of his Latin American trip.

SALVADOR'S MAJANO DISCUSSES NEGOTIATION TERMS

PA121850 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Panama City, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Col Adolfo Majano, a former member of the Salvadoran Government Junta currently exiled in Mexico, blamed today in Panama City the current Salvadoran rulers for the bloodbath in that Central American country. Majano met here Penamanian President Aristides Royo, National Guard Commander in Chief Col Florencio Florez and political and military friends, to whom he explained his views on El Salvador.

Majano told ACAN-EFE that "the present junta members are responsible for the bloodbath in El Salvador because they have rejected a political and negotiated solution to the conflict."

According to Majano, since he left the junta he has criticized and has been in opposition to the government, but does not actively participate in any of the political or armed fronts that aspire to achieve power through violence. Concerning negotiations among the belligerent factions in the Salvadoran war, Majano said that a cease-fire would have to be enforced and a dialogue would have to begin among the various political sectors. These in turn would suggest solutions to the conflict between the guerrillas and the army.

"In any event, it will be necessary to maintain the armed institution's integrity because it deserves it and because I owe everything that I am to to, even from a political standpoint. The negotiations would suggest the path to take concerning the guerrillas militants," Majano added.

According to Majano, the path of negotiated political solutions dissociated from the purely military solution, which deceased General Torrijos advocated for a long time, continues to be valid, although very difficult to take under the present circumstances, where fighting in El Salvador has been exacerbated. Majano indicated that the election which the Salvadoran Government has called for late March is really a dispute between a few rather than an element for a free decision by the people. Nonetheless, it will help define the position of certain sectors.

He said that after the election, "which the government intends to carry through, negotiations should begin in order to bring about the pacificaiton of El Salvador." He also said that nobody has asked him to intervene in the possible negotiations, but that he would have no objections to participating if absolutely all the country's political movements were represented.

He stressed that the negotiations might begin between the government politicians and those in the Revoluticnary Democratic Front, which comprises the leftist opposition. These negotiations would establish what is to be done with the armed branch, that is, with the FMLN guerrillas.

Despite the government's electoral process and the guerrillas' struggle, it has been said that Majano might be the man that the Reagan administration is keeping in the backroom with an eye toward the future.

After being exiled in the United States, where he worked at a number of jobs, Majano moved in November to Mexico, where he was offered a better-paying job for a fertilizer company. "I live from my work and not from misappropriated funds. However, the company allows me to accept certain invitations that interrupt my work," Majano explained in conclusion.

Majano Returns to Mexico

PA172147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Panama City, 17 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Before leaving this capital for Mexico today, Col Adolfo Majano, exiled former member of the Salvadoran governing junta recounted how he was arrested in Guatemala and subsequently imprisoned in a dungeon in San Salvador.

After having spent several months in the United States, Majano lives in Mexico where he works for a fertilizer company. The former junta member, who harshly criticized the Salvadoran authorities, blaming them for the current "bloodbath" affecting his country, told "ACAN-EFE" today that nobody in the U.S. administration had approached him with any proposal regarding his future participation in Salvadoran politics.

During his stay in Panama, the Salvadoran colonel met with President of the Republic, Aristides Royo, with the commander in chief of the National Guard, Col Florencio Florez, and "with political and military friends."

ILLUECA DEFENDS CALL FOR USSR, PRC RELATIONS

PA181429 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, shortly before leaving for Caracas; no place given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] What can you tell us about the concern caused by your statement about the need to have relations with the Soviet Union and the PRC?

[Answer] I really regret that some sectors think this is cause for being upset. The reason may be lack of information. In today's world it is necessary to maintain relations with all countries.

We call for Panama Canal neutrality. We want the Panamanian people to be sure that they will not suffer reprisal attacks in case of a war — nuclear or otherwise — between the superpowers. For this purpose, it is necessary that Panama, like any other country exercising its sovereignty and its image as an independent state, hold relations with all countries.

We are not proposing any unreasonable action. In fact, this is a situation that I have characterized as anachronistic and I insist it is an anachronistic situation. Some persons are upset because they think their economic interests could be affected, others because they think their political interests could be harmed, and others because they think this is a way to exhibit the foreign minister as a person who has a tendency toward certain ideological positions, but it is clear I am not pursuing any political post and this is why my position is in line with the contemporary spirit. I wonder if they think the Panamanians believe we are less important than other Latin Americans, that we are people who cannot manage ourselves internationally like the United States, the FRG and neighbors of ours who have relations with the Soviet Union and with the PRC.

Colombia has relations with both countries. Costa Rica does too. Venezuela, Mexico, Argentina -- which cannot be characterized as a country with leftist tendencies -- and Brazil have relations with both countries.

Really, I would say that this concern is that of people who believe that the world centers around their business, farm or family, when the fact is that we live in an interdependent world and the countries that can affect their security, the future of their children, the neutrality of the canal, the survival of this people -- the countries that can push a button and launch guided missiles -- are countries with which we should be able to talk. Gentlemen: Our neutrality is no threat to anyone. We want to live in peace. We want to develop, to solve our economic and social problems. We want to bring health and homes and work to our people. Let us live in peace.

And this is what we tell the Panamanians who are troubled: Overcome the unreal isolation in which you live and realize that the world is not just a bank account, or the store, or the farm, or the industrial plant; that the world is a bit bigger. That right now the big powers have great technological power and can go to the moon, to Mars and to Saturn.

EL SALVADOR

USULUTAN COMMANDER SAYS ARMY CONTROLS AREA

PA181707 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Feb 82 pp 2, 17

[Excerpts] An official source reported yesterday afternoon that 28 guerrillas were killed in army operations in southern Usulutan, rather than the 400 reported by certain international dispatches. Combined army forces began an antisubversive operation in Jucuaran and nearby areas last week. This operation was intended to clear the area of guerrilla redoubts. The operation was described as successful, because 28 guerrillas were killed, several were wounded, camps were dismantled and medium-range weapons were seized. The following camps were dismantled: El Monito, which was the main camp and was located on a hill, from which terrorist operations were directed; El Jicaro; La Ringlera; and San Pedro, where the subversives put up a strong resistance.

Meanwhile, a Salvadoran Air Force plane flew a group of newsmen to Jucuaran yesterday afternoon, where the local commander said that the situation is completely calm. There was no sight of "the 400 civilians who had been massacred," as reported by international dispatches. On seeing the newsmen, the Usulutan commander said that he was unhappy with the foreign correspondents. He stressed that the army has complete control of Usulutan, adding that it is completely false that "the troops are bogged down" as reported by a clandestine radio station.

ARMY ESTABLISHES NEW BASES AGAINST REBEL ACTIONS

PA182021 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Feb (AFP) -- A military spokesman today disclosed that the Salvadoran Armed Forces have established military bases in El Espino, 150 km southeast of San Salvador, and Jucuaran, places which were "swept clean" of guerrillas last week. He said that in this way, "the insurgent groups will be prevented from regrouping or from reoccupying the positions they had achieved in the eastern department of Usulutan" where a "cleanup" operation was carried out. According to official reports, that operation left a toll of 28 dead guerrillas. The same source indicated that it was decided to establish military bases in those towns because on previous occasions, after the counterinsurgency operations were carried out and the troops were withdrawn, the guerrillas returned and reoccupied the same places. As a result of this, the Salvadoran Armed Forces had to carry out several operations in such areas as Chichotepec, San Vicente Department; Guazapa, north of San Salvador; and Chalatenango and Morazan, where the troops staged repeated counterinsurgency actions.

Reporting on the latest operation in Usulutan, an army spokesman indicated that it covered the towns of El Zapote, El Jicaro, Guazapan, El Milagro, El Espino and Los Llanos and that the civilians "fled when the subversives arrived," but that they are now returning to their homes. The officer admitted that the guerrillas "had entrenched themselves" throughout that zone. The official spokesman also indicated that in Jucuaran, at a place known as El Salamo, the army found a "terrorist school" called "Francisco Sanchez" where four FAL rifles and two carbines were confiscated. The army's "cleanup" operation covered a large part of the coast of not only Usulutan but also San Miguel and La Union, the officer added. He also said that the burning of brush is one of the various methods used by the government troops to eliminate hiding places for the rebels "so that they can be easily eliminated."

Meanwhile, Napoleon Duarte, president of the government junta, today issued a call to all Salvadorans to join the "civil resistance" to defeat "communism and terrorism." The Salvadoran president said that "the people need to go to the polls on 28 March and not be intimidated by the rebels."

FMLN COMMENTS ON MILITARY, POLITICAL STATUS

Units Raid Apopa

PA162249 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] In its preparatory stage for the people's insurrection, our revolutionary army continues raiding towns near San Salvador. A FMLN column early yesterday morning raided Apopa. The action by our forces consisted of an attack on the local police station. The dictatorship lost three men in this clash. Our forces burned the mayor's office and seized a Garand rifle. Enemy reinforcements arrived 2 hours later in four trucks. Our forces did not have any casualties.

Our forces launched another attack almost at the same time on the north side of Apopa, near El Angel bridge, in which the enemy lost two men. Our forces withdrew without any problem after the raid. This is another victory for our revolutionary army, which continues raiding towns throughout the country.

Urban Command Activity

PA170441 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Urban Front reports that at noon on 13 February it seized Radio 10 and Radio Teatro in San Salvador. The command read a communique to the Salvadoran people urging them to listen to Radio Farabundo Marti's revolutionary broadcast. The seizure of these radio stations is proof of the people's operational ability to break through the enemy's censorship.

Helicopter Attacked

PA170419 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] A helicopter of the genocideal junta was damaged on 12 February by the artillery fire of our antiaircraft units. The helicopter pilot was killed and the copilot took over and landed in (La Sierpe) airfield in Chalatenango. This action took place when the pilot was disembarking enemy troops in Las Vueltas. The enemy troops were then taken by truck to the Sumpul River banks.

Western Front Report

PA170425 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] This is a war report from the Feliciano Ama Western Front:

At 0500 on 12 February, a guerrilla squad of the people's liberation forces carried out the Companero (Chepe Angel) To Victory Forever operation which included the execution of the three well-known criminal members of the death squad and the distribution of propaganda against the electoral farce. The war report signed by our companero, Commander (Ricardo Gutierrez) says that (Paco Marin), member of the death squad who collaborated with the puppet forces during recent attacks on the revolutionary positions in the zone, and (Jose Manuel Sanabria) and (Catalino Sanabria), both members of the death squad with long criminal records and who were informers and scouts for the genocidal forces as well as directly responsible for the death of many innocent peasants, were executed somewhere in Santa Rita canton, jurisdiction of Metapan, Santa Ana Department.

The Feliciano Ama Western Front war report also says that at 1530 on 10 February, (Dimas Sanchez), a well-known enemy agent, was executed in San Nicolas canton, jurisdiction of San Juan Opico.

This sinister individual worked as a scout for the genocidal troops in operations against villages in the zone. The reports says that our companeros returned to base without any problems. March forward, combative Feliciano Ama Western Front. Long live our heroic companero of the Feliciano Ama Western Front.

Northern Front Report

PA172031 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Report by war correspondent (Federico Serrano) from the FMLN Northern Front -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] Two hundred and seventy communities of Chalatenango are in no condition to participate in the elections. At least 12,000 people who live in the territories controlled by the FMLN in Chalatenango will not participate in the March electoral farce organized by the military-Christian Democratic junta. The thousands of residents of this area are getting ready to promote an active boycott of the electoral farce and against imperialist intervention in our country. At the same time, they are enthusiastically promoting the establishment of people's power in the northern front of the FMLN.

Duarte's junta will not obtain the participation of voters in more than 29 communities controlled by our revolutionary forces in Chalatenango. To these are added 85 communities that have been deserted for more than a year due to the repression, looting and bombing by the genocidal forces of the Duarte regime. The residents of these locations have been forced to take refuge in the cities, the refugee camps in Honduras and areas controlled by our forces in Chalatenango. In those locations, which in the past were towns, cantons and villages with great agricultural and commercial activity, there are now only the foundations of burned [words indistinct]. The absence of people in those locations has turned them into ghost towns where neither the enemy nor our revolutionary forces exercise control.

In addition there are 156 more communities that do not have the facilities to participate in the electoral process. This raises to 270 the number of communities which (?cannot participate in puppet Duarte's junta's elections). Those 156 communities are in a critical situation because they are located in disputed territories characterized by increasing military battles and the political struggle by the enemy forces and our forces to exercise influence and control. The residents of those locations have been threatened by the repressive forces so they will participate in the elections. Despite this, the civilian population is indifferent to the electoral campaign and shows no sign of wanting to participate freely.

Preparing the conditions for the elections, the enemy has begun to fill the municipal offices and the local garrisons with huge numbers of identification cards. Proof of this is the discovery of (?60) identification cards by our fighters during the occupation of the town of Nueva Trinidad, in northern Chalatenango Department on 31 January. The identification cards found in the local garrison were prepared with false names, ready to be used for the electoral fraud. The enemy is also deploying military forces to repair the road to San Fernando in northern Chalatenango which for more than a year has been obstructed with rocks and barricades set up by our militia forces.

On a 15-km dirt section of the road, the puppet army has had to set up three military positions to protect repair of the road. It must also be noted that all the towns controlled by the enemy forces only have a population of approximately 100 to 300 residents, including paramilitarymen, their relatives and the army troops occupying the locations.

A few years ago those towns had a population of approximately 700 people. The number began to decrease due to the repression unleashed by the genocidal army. This overview of the situation of the population of Chalatenango Department shows us the difficult control and political influence that the military-Christian Democratic junta has in this region, while the revolutionary forces advance in the construction of the people's power [words indistinct] and achievement of the democratic revolutionary government.

Report for January

PA172105 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] The FMLN reports that its most important actions in January 1982 included 19 sieges and seizures of towns, 20 ambushes of the enemy, 60 acts of demolition and sabotage, 21 harassments and 22 clashes with the enemy forces. Our FMLN forces inflicted 376 casualties on the enemy and captured 14 soldiers belonging to the puppet army.

During January, our heroic forces destroyed six Fouga Magister planes, eight [word indistinct] planes, eight helicopters and six C-47 planes; downed one light plane; damaged one light plane and one helicopter; destroyed three military trucks; and burned seven national vehicles.

Also during January, the revolutionary forces recovered 5 .30-cal machineguns, 2,000 .30-cal cartridges, 1 90-mm cannon, 1 60-mm mortar, 60 handguns, 15 G-3 rifles, 48 G-3 clips, 100 grenades for G-3's, 1,839 7.62 cartridges, 30 M-16 rifles, 30 M-16 clips, 300 5.56-mm cartridges, 48 M-1 carbines, 2,500 M-1 cartridges and 3 Czechoslovak rifles from the enemy. This is how our people are defeating the intervention of Yankee imperialism. With the seized arms, new armed detachments!

Several Fronts Reported

PA172102 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Summary] We now have a report by our correspondent on the Central Front in Guazapa. He will report about an attack against San Ramon, located on the outskirts of San Salvador:

[Begin relay] This is a war bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guazapa Hill sector: FMLN forces attacked enemy headquarters in San Ramon on Wednesday, 10 February. The number of casualties inflicted on the enemy was not determined. On 11 February, FMLN column headed by Commander (Mauricio Carcamo) seized Plan del Pino, northwest of San Salvador.

Our combatants entered the town at 1730 and marched down (San Roque) St to the bus station, where a rally was held. The genocidal forces were nowhere in sight. Our forces withdrew, marching before the people. [end relay]

We continue to hear reports, this time on FMLN action against enemy emplacements in Apopa: [Begin relay] On 14 February, FMLN troops carried out simultaneous actions in APOPA and San Jose las Flores. The goals of these actions were: 1) to seize Apopa and San Jose las Flores; 2) to sabotage electric lines; 3) to sabotage the roads; 4) to mobilize the people to incorporate them into the struggle; and 5) to annihilate enemy forces and recover war materiel.

We clashed with enemy forces at the Apopa garrison and the city hall on that day. Another armed column and a militia squad was simultaneously taking over San Jose las Flores but found no enemy forces to oppose them. In Apopa the enemy fled in disarray from the city hall. We recovered military supplies and burned municipal files. The enemy forces sustained four casualties.

At 0020 on 15 February, sapper squads placed explosives on a bridge on the road to Quezaltepeque. Enemy reinforcements arrived from San Salvador aboard two pickup trucks and two armored vehicles. They were neutralized by our forces and sustained five casualties. At 0200 our forces began to withdraw and blew up a 23,000-volt powerline.

Regarding the takeover of San Jose las Flores, we want to note that it lasted 4 hours without any clashes with the enemy who, because of his fighting morale, did not send any troops.

This report was issued on Guazapa Hill at 1600 on 16 February 1982, year of great popular victories. For the joint FMLN command on Guazapa hill, [Signed] (Misael Gallardo); (Rogelio Martinez), (Joel Sanchez Bonilla) and (Javier Quintanilla). United to fight to the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [end relay]

We now have a report from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front:

On 15 February FMLN squads sabotaged three electric transformers on the military route that goes from San Miguel to Santa Rosa de Lima. On the same day barricades were placed on [word indistinct] in Osicala and left a mine there which went off at 1130. A clash with enemy forces resulted, and we inflicted six casualties on the enemy. We withdrew without any problems. Revolution or death, we will win! [signed] Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas.

We are now receiving a war report from Usulutan Department, San Agustin Tres Calles region. [Begin relay] War bulletin issued by the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. On 15 February, FMLN forces entered San Marcos Lempa and attacked enemy positions in that town. The incursion was carried out from several directions at 0100. We started the fighting with RPG rocket launchers, M-79 grenade launchers and rifle fire. The enemy defended his positions with machineguns, M-79 rocket launchers and 57-MM mortars. Our last forces withdrew without any casualties at 0440. We were unable to determine the number of enemy casualties. Revolution or death, we will win! United to fight to the final victory! Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. [end relay]

Following is a war report from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, Jucuaran region. [Begin relay] Two Fouga Magister planes bombed and strafed our camp at 1800 on 10 February. That night, enemy troops began to gather in the southern area of Usulutan to advance to (Abrajuelo) and the Rio Grande de San Miguel area. On 11 February, airborne troops were sent in, along with approximately 1,500 men -- mainly National Guardsmen and Atlacatl Brigade members. Helicopter gunships also participated.

On the morning of 11 February, infantry units machinegunned the local people. The enemy used mortar fire and constant support from helicopters. On this same day, heavy fighting ensued in El Llano and El Zapote. Our forces moved to new positions where the enemy could not reach them. FMLN rearguard troops were attacked by helicopter gunships at noon. Two Fouga Magisters bombed and strafed the La Laguna de San Juan hills near El Delirio, where an enemy command post is established headed by five U.S. military advisers.

On 14 February the enemy continued to attack positions in El Jicaro. On 15 February, while the enemy was busy bombing and strafing the southeastern region, our forces attacked the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel. At 1730 on 15 February, we controlled a stretch of the coastal road and fighting started with an enemy patrol supported by a helicopter. We attacked two enemy trucks. One combatant was wounded and we inflicted five casualties. We also controlled the road from San Miguel to El Delirio. The enemy then started to evacuate his forces. We report three casualties on our side, one combatant killed and two wounded. Our forces are still holding their old positions. United to fight to the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta. [end relay]

NICARAGUA

BORGE ON SUSPENSION OF SOCIALIST MEETING

PA171703 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 17 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- "We do not wish to be a problem for the Socialist International," Nicaraguan Minister of Interior Tomas Borge stated today when asked whether Ibero-American politicians would discuss the issue in Managua this week. The Socialist International meeting that was to be held in Venezuela was suspended.

In reply to an ACAN-EFE question, Commander Borge voiced hope that "contradictions" in the organization that groups over 50 social democratic and socialist parties of the world "will be overcome."

Commander Borge was asked what importance the FSLN would attach to suspension of the meeting, within the framework of the fifth meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPAL, opening in Managua on 19 February.

In addition to Socialist International Secretary General Bernt Carlsson, the meeting will be attended by Jose Francisco Pena Gomez (Dominican), Michael Manley (Jamaican), Anselmo Sule (Chilean) and the Swede, Pierre Schori, the organization's vice presidents.

Borge, one of nine commanders who are members of the FSLN national leadership, asserted that the Socialist International "does not want Nicaragua to be isolated." And we will struggle to block maneuvers to isolate Nicaragua," he added.

The Caracas meeting of the Socialist International, slated for 24 and 25 February, was suspended to an unannounced date after the Venezuelan Democratic Action Party sent Socialist International Willy Brandt a letter objecting to an FSLN delegation attending the meeting.

BORGE CITES IMPORTANCE OF COPPPAL MEETING

PA181513 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge said this afternoon that the permanent conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] will establish clear lines regarding the Central American situation, particularly the dramatic Salvadoran situation. Tomas Borge, who is vice president of the COPPPAL, spoke about the meeting that the organization will hold in Nicaragua on Friday and Saturday.

Interior Minister Borge said that more than 24 parties, several of them in power or participating in some way in their country's government, have already confirmed their participation in the meeting.

The meeting will be opened by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta. The FSLN delegation to the meeting is made up of Commanders of the Revolution Tomas Borge and Bayardo Arce, and Julio Lopez and Jose Leon Talavera of the foreign relations departments of the FSLN.

Here is the statement of Commander Borge on the COPPPAL meeting in Nicaragua: [Begin recording] This meeting is particularly important due to the situation of the Latin American peoples, especially those of Central America. Therefore, the FSLN has given great importance to the meeting of the COPPPAL in Managua. This importance will be further increased with the presence of many leaders of political parties of Latin America and the world. [End recording]

SECURITY TIGHTENED FOR LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT

PA180322 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Today the Interior Ministry issued special regulations for the visit of the president of Mexico. Here are the regulations: The public and foreign relations office of the Interior Ministry informs the Nicaraguan people of the following communique issued by the General Directorate of the Sandinist Police: On the occasion of the visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on 21 February, and to guarantee public order and prevent criminal activities, the Sandinist police have established the following regulations:

1. The use of firearms in Managua Department is prohibited as of 2000 on 19 February. The transport or handling of explosives, toxic or flammable products is also prohibited in Managua Department as of 1200 on 20 February.

2. The sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in all the businesses located within 500 meters of Norte highway in the area between Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport and Plaza de la Revolucion.

3. Those who disobey these regulations will be fined or punished according to the stipulations of the public security statutes of the Sandinist police and according to the provisions in paragraphs A and B of Article 499 and clauses 1 and 2 of Article 558 of the penal code. Further, any arms, explosives, liquor or other articles will be seized. [Dated] Managua, 16 Geb 1982. [Signed] Guerrilla Commander Walter Ferreti Fonseca, chief of the General Directorate of the Sandinist police.

INTERIOR MINISTRY LIFTS BAN ON RADIO CATOLICA

PA131720 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Radio Catolica's Onward newscast will return to the air tomorrow after 1 month's silence. Following a suspension of 1 month and 6 days imposed by the General Directorate of Communications Media, Radio Catolica's Onward newscast will return for its listeners tomorrow on orders from Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez.

Borge issued the order after the (National Clergy Association) [ANC] sent him a telegram asking for a resumption of Radio Catolica's newscast, which was sanctioned by the media directorate several weeks ago. The national clergy objected to the closing of the station's newscast and of other media and asked the Interior Ministry to allow freedom of speech through the media in order to preserve the nation's spirit of coexistence. Only one news medium now remains closed -- Radio Corporacion's Ten O'clock Sharp newscast -- that is, unless the interior minister authorizes its resumption today.

Regarding Radio Catolica, the station's director -- who is the official church spokesman -- said that the resumption of the Onward newscast has been welcomed by the church hierarchy and the faithful.

IRAN SEEKS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, EMBASSIES

PA141518 Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Managua, 13 Feb (AFP) -- Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahamad 'Azizi, who is making an official visit to Nicaragua, today condemned U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran Government. During a news conference, 'Azizi also condemned the "continuous conspiratorial attacks carried out by the U.S. Government against the Islamic process" in Iran. The Iranian diplomat is in Managua heading an eight-member Iranian delegation to propose to the Government of National Reconstruction, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Iran and Nicaragua and the appointment of ambassadors in the two capitals.

'Azizi met yesterday with Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and today will meet with Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee.

'Azizi said, "The Reagan administration has not intervened in my country because it has the sad experience of Vietnam." Among the conspirational acts that the United States is carrying out against Iran, he mentioned the great campaign aimed at distorting Iranian reality. The Reagan administration is waging this campaign with the participation of a vast network of international press media.

In conclusion 'Azizi said, "My country's government strongly condemns U.S. intervention in the Central American crisis and the criminal military aid that it is giving the criminal Salvadoran Government, which is repressing the people whose sole destiny is liberation.

JUNTA REPORTS RELOCATION OF 8,500 MISKITOS

PA151555 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 14 February -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reports to the Nicaraguan people that approximately 8,500 people of the Miskito communities located on the banks of the Coco River have been successfully transferred to the interior of the national territory in order to protect them from the armed aggressions of counterrevolutionary gangs that operate with impunity from Honduran territory. We have reliable reports proving the existence of new criminal plans by those gangs which attacked our national sovereignty in November, December and January, leaving a toll of 60 people dead, including members of the armed forces and civilians. They also committed rape, theft and other acts of vandalism.

As our people also know, there were historic motives as well as reasons of revolutionary responsibility for extending to all those communities made up of Nicaraguan citizens the same rights that all the country's citizens have to health, education, housing and opportunities to work the land. Those communities located on the banks of the Coco River lived in neglected conditions, since it is practically impossible to build roads in the area due to the swampy land. Also, the soil is not very fertile for agriculture and cattle raising. This situation is worsened by the constant floods which produce very low crop yields that are not even enough for the communities' subsistence. As a result of this situation, all the advantages that they can now be given in the new settlements could not be offered to them.

In this regard, we want to tell our people that despite Nicaragua's economic difficulties, which are the result of the chaos inherited from the Somozist dictatorship and the current U.S. administration's policy of blocking international loans and credits, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is carrying out through the INICA [Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast], and other institutions of the revolutionary state, important projects and plans to enable us to guarantee that in the medium term those communities will achieve development levels they never had in the past.

At this time, those communities are being helped by groups of officials and specialized technicians of the agricultural development and agrarian reform, housing, health, education and social welfare ministries and ENABAS [Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise] jointly with the mass organizations. They are providing valuable services, solving their problems and most essential needs.

We denounce to our people the new maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution who are carrying out a campaign of lies and distortions abroad, particularly in the United States, spreading all types of lies to cover up the constant attacks by the criminal gangs of former National Guardsmen, former members of the [Somozist] National Security Office, OSN, and some ultrareactionary Moravian pastors who, directed and financed by the CIA, seek to separate the Atlantic coast from our fatherland and to use it as an operations base to smother with blood the Sandinist people's revolution. Those who implement these campaigns in an alleged defense of the Miskito communities are the same ones who violate the most essential human rights of the Indian, black and Latin American minorities who live in the United States.

At the same time that it repudiates and condemns those maneuvers, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction wants to state with all the responsibility that has characterized it that it dauntlessly struggles to guarantee the standard of living that these Miskito communities deserve as well as the absolute respect of all their beliefs, customs and cultural identity. It also wants to make known to the public that it has invited the national and foreign news media, religious institutions, social organizations and personalities to confirm in the new settlement all our efforts to benefit all those men, women and children who for dozens of years lived in the most absolute abandonment. [Dated] Managua, Free Nicaragua, 14 February 1982.

[Signed] Dissemination and Press Directorate, Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; year of unity in the face of aggression.

FPR APPROVES PRODUCTION INCENTIVE DECREES

PA160452 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] has issued a communique expressing its support for the export incentives decrees, since in this manner the revolutionary government gives a positive reply to all the nation's productive sectors and gives positive support to all those promoting production. The projections and extent of these incentives places our country at the vanguard of Central America and shows that these objectives can be attained only in a country where there are changes to benefit all the people, the FPR communique says.

These revolutionary measures reassert our Government of National Reconstruction Junta's intention to support the country's mixed economy and promote the development of the same, in spite of all economic pressures and political boycott of the domestic and foreign reactionaries against our country, the FPR communique concludes.

CONSERVATIVE LEADER VIEWS NEW INCENTIVES LAW

PA150330 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Comments by Nicaraguan Conservative Party Political Secretary Afolfo Calero Portocarrero on the fiscal incentives law during interview held at Radio Corporacion studios in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] The exports incentive law is a positive step; it is an opening on the part of the regime. It is a recognition of the private sector and a recognition, as I said in a recent article, that the state and the business sector are not necessarily antagonistic. Not only are they not antagonistic but are complementary to each other. The Nicaraguan Government, which currently handles so many businesses, and the private sector are dynamic forces within the nation that must strive together to save Nicaragua from this economic crisis in which we find ourselves so Nicaragua prospers.

A country like ours grows 3 percent annually. If the Nicaraguan economy did not grow, we would have 3 percent less each year. This would mean less growth for the population and for the commitment of all the active forces in the state with the population.

Naturally, if this law is to have the desired effects, it must provide the climate we have spoken so much about, which many people do not like. However, this climate of confidence is absolutely necessary. We must have financial and technological resources. We see that more and more technicians leave Nicaragua every day. These technicians must return. We must create more technicians so we can produce; a law to encourage exports makes sense only if we can produce more.

Another essential step is a well-defined and precise limitation of the so-called mixed economy that we so often mention that no one knows where it ends and where it begins. For example, we see that the state even owns bars. There is a bar on [words indistinct]. I do not think that the state should run bars. On the other hand, there are small and large farms which the state has absorbed. There are industries of various kinds which have fallen into the hands of the state for various reasons.

There has not been a single effort to transfer them to the hands of the private sector, which can handle them better. The fact is that a series of industries -- fishing, textiles and others -- have been forced to close down once they have passed into the hands of the state. This situation should be analyzed because it is possible that the private sector is more capable of handling many of these businesses owned by the state.

There is another matter that is very important in the economic recovery in which we are still involved and that can be helped by this incentives law: Ideological and political matters -- all these contradictions that are brought about by ideological impositions on the economic development of a country -- should be set aside so there can be a real and consistent economic development in Nicaragua. That development is what the government should wish, what we in the private sector want and what all Nicaraguans desire.

There is also another matter: These incentives should not be only for businesses. These incentives should have a counterpart in rural areas with the peasants and in cities with the workers. These people also need incentives, not only businesses. For example, the main incentive in rural areas is for a peasant to become a landowner. That is to say, the proletariat should be turned into proprietors. This has been one of the concerns of our party. Give him a peace of land; give him financing and technology. This is an incentive for the farmer and thereby an incentive for national production.

The city worker should be given a real salary that will allow him to cover his needs. Give him social assistance. Let his needs be met, and not as we see so often -- such as when he wants to see a doctor he is given an appointment 3 or 4 months away. This is not an incentive for the worker. Therefore, these incentives for the private sector should be given to the rural and city worker as well.

COAST COMMUNITIES WARNED OF IMMINENT ATTACK

PA111845 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Attention Nicaraguan Brothers: Attention all dwellers of the communities located between Cabo Gracias a Dios and Waspam: We warn these communities that they must evacuate immediately because repressive members of the (FSLN) guard [guardia frontista] are conducting mopping-up operations in the areas between Cabo Gracias a Dios and Waspam. There are 800 Cubans participating in this present operation who are accompanied by 1,500 men, including Chileans, Panamanians, Uruguayans, Argentines and bad Nicaraguan children.

The mopping-up operations include burning and destruction of homes; assassination of youths not participating in (?FSLN) organizations; jailing of clergymen, particularly those of the (Morava) order; stealing domestic goods, property and farm stock and barnyard fowl.

In the past few days, these repressive elements began stealing, burning, murdering and other harmful actions from Raiti to Kisalaya. From there, they went downriver and upriver. In their wake, the new Attilas destroyed 31 Indian communities and captured 700 men, who were sent as prisoners of war to the (Risco de Oro) mine, where they were committed to forced labor and where they get only one food break.

In the community of Kisalaya, they also destroyed all homes and stole people's property and barnyard fowl. 4,000 men, women, senior citizens and children were captured and sent to the concentration camp at the (Risco de Oro) mine, where they are being forced to use sledge hammers to break rock in the search for gold. They have also been assigned to make trenches and road ditches.

Attention MISURASATA brothers and others: Take all security precautions because the (?FSLN) hordes are advancing to destroy your homes. If it becomes necessary to move elsewhere to ensure that you won't be exterminated, remember that 5,000 brothers are under the protection of the high commissioner of the United Nations in refugee camps. Those who can go to these refugee camps may do in order to find protection and food there.

This has been a call to all the members of the Indian communities located between Cabo Gracias a Dios and Waspam. All these communities on the Atlantic coast are warned to evacuate immediately because they are all under siege by the (?FSLN) hordes.

SOCIALISTS REQUEST RELEASE OF LEFTIST LEADERS

PA190130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Following a proposal from the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, the Patriotic Front of the Revolution yesterday requested the release of the leaders of the Communist Party of Nicaragua and the Labor Action and Unity Federatin. This was explained by PSN Secretary General Luis Sanchez Sancho, who added that the legal mechanisms that will be used to obtain the release of the prisoners will be studied more thoroughly next week. On behalf of his party, Sanchez also expressed his satisfaction over the release of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, leaders, an action which he termed positive. He also said that this shows the revolutionary leaders' interest in uniting all national sectors. Following are Sanchez' statements:

[Begin recording] Our initiative was well received by the Sandinist Front, the Independent Liberal Party and the Peoples Social Christian Party. The corresponding legal and judicial consultations are currently being conducted so that more specific steps can be taken next week after the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties meeting and the Mexican president's visit. We think that the decision to release the COSEP leaders is both just and positive, helps create a climate of domestic political detente and proves the revolutionary leaders' willingness to guarantee the business sector full participation in reconstruction. [end recording]

TRAVEL RESTRICTED FOR RELEASED COSEP LEADERS

PA170444 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The three recently released leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, will have to report to the national penitenciary system every 15 days for 4 months. They will not be allowed to leave the country during that time. They will not be permitted to travel abroad until the 7 months to which they were sentenced by First District Judge Felix Trejos Trejos are up. Nevertheless, engineers Gilberto Cuadra and Benjamin Lanza will be allowed to work in their firms. Enrique Dreyfus will also be allowed to work at his business. Once the 7-month sentence is up, the 300,000 cordobas bail bond paid by Messrs (Ernesto Valladares) and (Federico Lang) will expire. A ceremony to honor the COSEP leaders is being planned.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL REGION

FL172256 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1256 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Commentary by Roberto Agudo of the "Revista de la Manana" editorial staff]

[Text] Today we are going to make some observations regarding U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. The so-called Central American Democratic Community, I think, would be a good starting point. Let us begin by saying that the community is composed of the Governments of Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador. It is clearly and simply a result of pressure by the U.S. Government to serve as support for its policy in the region. It is a sort of iron triangle, more like galvanized iron because of the little substance it has. The community not only left out Panama and Nicaragua because of their attitude and views toward international politics, and acted behind their backs, but also ignored Guatemala and Belize.

In creating this organization, supposedly aimed at improving their economies, there are certain elements that clearly define its objectives and aims. First, it was originated by the United States and was Mr Reagan's idea. Second, the community comes up after U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs James Buckley's [as heard] visit to Costa Rica. He is an economist whom the U.S. media itself says is more a CIA agent than an economist. Third, it would be significant to stress the dependence of these three countries -- Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador which make up the community -- on Washington. And fourth, the creation of this community coincides with the U.S. interventionist escalation in El Salvador and recent U.S. threats against Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada.

Also noteworthy is the surprising and discriminatory manner in which this community was formed. For enlightenment, let us remember the eventual use by the United States of some of these organizations, such as the so-called Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAAR, which has been used by Washington against governments it dislikes or to try to reverse situations threatening its so-called vital interests in the region.

Should these elements be thought to be few, let us remember the opinion voiced by Venezuela's former President Carlos Andres Perez with respect to the community. It reminds us, he said, of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. And he added: Instead of being a factor for peace, it makes Nicaraguans feel that the alliance is against them and compels Guatemalans, Panamanians and Belizeans to call it discriminatory attack. Carlos Andres Perez, of course, alluded to alleged foreign subversion. In this case it was a direct reference to Cuba. In trying to present himself as a totally independent politician, he felt compelled to publicly announce that, and I quote: It has been alleged with contemptuous deceit, that the problem in Latin America is communism when instead it is the dictatorships and the oligarchies.

Now let us say that a new alliance is underway within the context of what Mr Reagan has called the new Caribbean policy, and that its goal is to turn over some conditional credits aimed at braking the development of revolutionary movements in the region and, in particular, at trying to isolate Cuba. Its beginning can be seen in the visit to Barbados by President Reagan. There he will meet with them, establish the basis and conditions which must prevail and will explain the manner in which the new U.S. policy in the Caribbean will be conducted.

It is necessary to stress that when the U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean is examined, it is also necessary to talk about El Salvador. Let us mention just two examples. Without including whatever [aid] has been given and not announced, the United States has increased its assistance from $26 to $81 million in [word indistinct], and now they are talking about increasing it by 5 times in the next few months. In other words, around $800 million are projected for delivery.

It is also appropriate to mention the statement of U.S. Senator Gerry Studds [as heard], who said that the current history of El Salvador is the history of a regime that assassinates, assassinates and assassinates, then lies, lies and lies to cover up its crimes. U.S. aid to El Salvador is complete and generous. At this time, without including the $800 million projected for delivery, it reaches 34 percent of the entire total budgeted for this continent.

I believe it appropriate to bring up a matter related to this region from the military point of view. In Central America, the United States is trying to prevent what former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger called the domino theory. What did he mean? It meant that after the fall of Somoza in Nicaragua, then El Salvador would fall and after that Guatemala, Honduras and all of them. The United States would lose all of Central America. As such, the Washington Pentagon's current main task is to reinforce its military readiness in the Caribbean and hold all options open, from boycott to blockade and aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. For that purpose, among other forces, the United States has what is called U.S. Armed Forces Group for Central and South America. That group, according to the U.S. media itself, has been created to maintain control of the Panama Canal, ensure Yankee military presence in the region, counter the national liberation movements in the area and, specifically, to watch Cuba.

Another military group called Forces for General Purpose, which is like a reserve group, is stationed in the United States. This group is part of the Rapid Deployment Forces which, by the way, has been said to be formed by 200,000 men and a never mentioned reserve of 100,000 men. These are specialized troops. The following are news releases primarily from U.S. capitalist agencies. They read as follows: In this region, the United States has up to now basically conducted a policy of provocation, making its presence more visible in the area in an effort to blackmail, to try to threaten and to create fear in parties who remain unspecified, since no one around here fears the United States anymore.

Then they also had, until just recently, 41 warships and submarines, among them two aircraft carriers, the Eisenhower and the Kennedy, which were participating in several maneuvers in this neighborhood. The United States also has several more bases in the Caribbean region. They have 9,400 troops stationed in Panama. In Puerto Rico, they have 3,600 military personnel and several war bases. And Caimanera [Guantanamo] must also be mentioned here. We have it on our territory under protest. It is part of Cuban territory usurped by the United States. And Key West, where there is a (?flotilla) which they publicly announce is specifically used to watch all movements in Cuba.

Well then, here you have all the elements. What can be expected then from a president like Reagan who has said, half jokingly and half seriously, supposedly, that many times his right hand does not know what his ultra right hand is doing. He has never had a left hand. Well, comrades, you now have some elements of information regarding U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. We must remain alert, follow the daily and up-to-date news. Thank you for your kind attention.

COMMENTARY PRAISES GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS' ALLIANCE

PA132127 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Feb 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The history of our America's revolutionary struggle shows that unity is a key factor for victory. Unity, as has been justifiably said, does not merely mean the joining of forces, but also the multiplication of forces in the noble goal of the national liberation of our fatherlands. This is illustrated by the liberation wars of the past century symbolized by Simon Bolivar and also in more recent endeavors such as those of Cuba and Nicaragua. In all of them, the unity of the fighting armies and revolutionary forces was an indispensable prerequisite of our peoples in the face of their enemies.

The case of El Salvador, in which the definitive victory has been delayed only because of the gross intervention of the United States, main supporter of the genocidal junta headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte, also confirms the importance of the people's unity in the just and necessary struggle against the domination of the oligarchy allied with U.S. imperialism.

Now, the heroic people of Guatemala, who since 1954 have lost over 83,500 of their best children, are taking a qualitatively higher step in forging the unity of their political and military revolutionary forces. From the interior of Guatemala they have issued a unity proclamation which has been very well received by the democratic, progressive and revolutionary men of the world.

On 7 February, the four revolutionary organizations of Guatemala, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, Rebel Armed Forces, Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the leadership of the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT], proclaimed their historical unity in the armed struggle against the murderous regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia. The organizations made a fraternal appeal to the other sector of the PGT to join in the people's revolutionary warfare.

In addition to the creation of revolutionary unity, the four guerrilla organizations called for the establishment of a broad patriotic front of national unity that will represent the greatest alliance of all the Guatemalan people headed by their political and military vanguard.

In this proclamation, which has been publicized in the interior of Guatemala and also in several nations of Latin America and the Caribbean, it is asserted that with deep faith in the Guatemalan revolution and its people's foremost desires, these four organizations have continued to deepen revolutionary unity which the people take as a guarantee that this time, their efforts, struggles and sacrifices will be crowned with victory.

The unity of Guatemala's revolutionary forces is based on the strategy of popular revolutionary warfare, the only path which the rich nationals and foreigners have left the Guatemalan people to achieve their definitive national and social emancipation.

The manifesto on Guatemala's national revolutionary unity contains a well-documented analysis of this Central American country's economic, political and social situation, of the genocide occurring there since 1954 and of the present and irreversible power crisis of the dominating classes, which today are only maintained by the force of arms and the support of the United States.

The proclamation of the recently established organization also contains the principal points for the program of the revolutionary, patriotic, popular and democratic government which these forces would establish in Guatemala once the genocidal army of Lucas Garcia is defeated and this opprobious dictatorship overthrown.

The Guatemalan revolution, as is affirmed in the proclamation, will put a permanent end to repression against the people. It will guarantee citizens life and peace, supreme rights of humankind and will eliminate the regime which has assumed the right to assassinate its adversaries to remain in power.

With this new and decisive step in the unity process of the revolutionary force of Guatemala, inspired by the teachings of the victorious battles of the peoples of our America, the Guatemalan combatants render the highest tribute to their dead and project to the world the forcefulness of their struggle which is legitimate and human, necessary and just.